REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,350—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 14 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

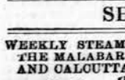
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. M. H. DAY, on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Chelapore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hereon or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

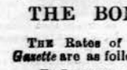
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the BURMAH, 1,501 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1878, at 4 p.m. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



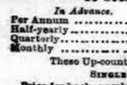
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,981 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 360 H. P., Commander H. B. SMITH, on MONDAY, the 11th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Diu, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a. m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p. m. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	320	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	350	130	
Messina	500	340	140	Without food.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	140	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1878.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

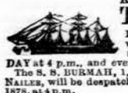
THIS Steamer will sail about the 13th November.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Angla (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's S.S. VORWAERTS, Capt. G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 15th November 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 296	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BANGALORE	2065	500	E. G. Stead	11th Nov.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.
(c) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
— SURAT	2141	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(c) KAISAR-I-HIND	4290	700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	4th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	25th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2269	450	W. W. Fenthman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a semi-grand pianoforte, a boat shaped phaeton, horses, harness, &c., on the top floor of our office No. 2, Marine Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the household furniture of Messrs. W. PEARSON, and J. W. JOHNSON, the same comprises glass and porcelain wares, blackwood conversation couches, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, easy chairs, sideboard, cloth press, bedstead, balsa cots, screens, sewing machine, a semi-grand pianoforte, &c., &c.

1 boat shaped phaeton.
1 pair iron grey Arab horses.
1 set plated mounted double harness.

IMPORTANT TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

The following goods will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at the Apollo Bunder on THURSDAY, the 7th day of November, sale commencing at 3 p.m.:—

A beautiful ornamental double cast-iron staircase railing, by Macfarlane, consisting of—

37 pieces ornamental railings.
45 „ hand-rails.
38 Railing standards.

No. 40 columns of grey Italian marble with black veins (Bardiglio) 6' 0" high and 0' 5" in diameter, with caps and bases to suit of white statuary marble.

No. 110 small marble columns of various colours 1' 1" high and 0' 3" in diameter, very suitable as balusters.

No. 45 do. do. 1' 4" high and 3/4" in diameter.

250 running feet of black marble slabs with yellow veins (Porto Venere) 0' 6" high, 0' 1½" thick and 250 running feet of red sienna Marble cornice 0' 3" high forming together a rich socle suitable for a Durbar Hall or Drawing room.

Several slabs of white Carara Marble, 3' 8" high, 0' 2' thick, of various lengths up to 12 feet.

A quantity of square and triangular small paving slabs, of white and grey Carara Marble.

No. 600 panes of white, red, blue yellow, violet and green window glass, 2' 8" by 1' 10" by 0' 1".

10 cases containing broken pieces of the above coloured window glass.

25 boxes of Plaster of Paris Powder.

500 pieces Plaster of Paris ornaments, such as caps and bases, rosettes, mouldings, &c.

No. 60 door locks and keys of the best manufacture.

No. 4 strong labour carts.

Several projects and designs for the decoration of Durbar Halls and drawing-rooms.

A quantity of Wastman's double elephant drawing paper mounted on brown canvas.

Large continuous brown sketching paper, prepared artist canvas, water colour pictures in canvas and paper, &c., &c.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m.

A large quantity of flour, provisions and dead stock.
Landed from "Lord of Isles" and "Scotland."

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of ENGINES, OLD IRON, &c., &c.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder, iron works, cast by order of Messrs. Fraser and Miller, the following, viz.:—

A large quantity of iron, broken gun pieces, cast and wrought iron pieces, plates, rails, garden chairs, old chain, files, Railway springs, rivets, bolts and nuts, new and old boiler tubes, brass plates, wrought iron shafting, columns, old brass and copper, &c., &c

2 Steam launch engines, 2 horizontal engines, 1 small boiler, (partly made.)

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials at Old Sir J. J. School of Art's, Esplanade, Fort.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on the 11th November 1878, at 1-30 p. m. the following:—

A quantity of teak rafters, dresses, purlins, posts, glazed panelled and plain doors and windows, painted railing, partition frames, corrugated iron sheetings, zinc sheets, bamboo, chips and battens, plaster of Paris Models, vehar water pipes with cocks, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., at Byculla, Parell Road, near Sakulla Tank, No. 5.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property belonging to a Gentleman, going up-country, sale commencing at 1 p m., as under:—

Glass crockery and plated ware, blackwood carved furniture consisting of round, pier, and side tables, drawing room chairs, couches, dining tables, side boards, bedroom couches, camp cots, chest of drawers, easy chairs dressing and washing tables, pictures, a regulator clock, an iron English stove, copper utensils, reading books, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs, MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

5 cases cotton umbrellas 20-27 inches.
6 cases colored muslins and prints.
2 cs. sea jaquards 19 inches.
4 cases marcas 32 inches,
3 bales grey shirtings.
21 cases bonsilement steel bowls.
Few round and oblong table marble slabs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1878.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LINSEED CLEANING MACHINES.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at 2 p. m., at their Auction Room, by order of Messrs. Walsh, Love & Co., and on account and at the risk of the indentor, Khoosal Petamber.

3 Linseed cleaning machines complete.
Extra riddles and screen for linseed.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1878.

FOR SALE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, 24 by 18 / 23 by 17 } At Rs. 25 per pair.

BHICOO SAZBA & Co.

NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at the Presidency on TUESDAY next, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of (500) Five Hundred MIZAIS CANVAS, as per muster.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Commissariat Office.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 2nd November 1878

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances } In 1870 ... £139,808 „ 1873 ... £295,149 „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 14th November next, at 3 p.m., to pass Special Resolutions appointing new Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. who have become disqualified, and to substitute in Clauses 97 and 100 of the Articles of the Company, the name of the new Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents to be so appointed as aforesaid, in place of the name of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., wherever the name of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. appears.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
H. NOWROJEE,
Directors of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Bombay, 5th October 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN FRASER in our Firm CEASED on the 2nd instant.

FRASER AND MILLER,
Engineers and Iron-founders,
Carnac Iron Works, Carnac Bunder.

Bombay, 4th November 1878.

TO BE LET, extensive premises at Girgaum, lately Messrs. COLLETT and Co.'s Coach Factory. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

M. M. MODY & CO., GENERAL MERCHANTS IN Ship Chandlery, Iron and Steel Mongery, Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores, Engineers', Contractors' and Railway Requirements, Smiths', Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, Pumps (Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force), Scales (Beam, Platform, Family, &c., &c.), Fireproof Safes and Chests, Cooking Stoves and Hollowars, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes, Garden Tools, Pumps, and Syringes.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878 TO SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES AS

They are simple to learn and easy to work;
They possess all the latest improvements;
They are complete in accessories;
Reliable in action, and are
more durable and adapted to a larger variety of sewing than any other machines.

HAND MACHINES ..... Rs. 60
FOOT do. ..... „ 80
HAND and FOOT BOTH ..... „ 90

Machines of every description and for all class of work in stock.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Groundby a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

on sale at the several establishments of TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ. THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD ..... quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER ... pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS ..... „ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA ..... pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY ..... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS. NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

UNSURPASSABLE for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR are our KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for sale at our depôt, No 20, Kabadavie Road. C. DEVITT LEE & Co. Bombay 5th November 1878.

WANTED, by a well educated PERSIAN MUNSHI, lessons in Persian, Hindustani and Gujrati. For particulars apply in person or by letter to Mr. GHOLAM HUSSEIN GHOLAM HYDER MUNSHI, New Kazi Street, House No. 94.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, BOARD and LODGING with a RESPECTABLE FAMILY in or near the Fort. No objection to living in a Tent. Apply stating terms, &c. to ALPHA, care of this paper.

LESSONS in FRENCH by a FRENCH GENTLEMAN. Terms moderate. Write to "F. G.," care of this paper.

TO BE LET, Furnished, from 15th Jan. next till end of Dec., one of the coolest and best situated Bungalows on the Breach. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to C. Macdonald & Co.

MALABAR HOTEL, Breach Candy, Bombay, by the Sea side—Rooms large, airy and cool—best Hotel accommodation in Bombay. Terms very moderate.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

FOR SALE, Superior Bay PEGU PONY, HARNESS, and DOGCART (Croyden), together or separately. Apply "A. B. C." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, price 14 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'SOUZA has houses to let.

TERMS,—MODERATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS.
BOWS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
HALF SETS.
DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
STRAIGHT EDGES. T-SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTIST' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS,
In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS,
In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.
AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues can be had on application.

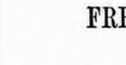
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW GOODS!

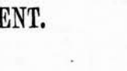
ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a fine and varied ASSORTMENT added to each Department of their well-known Establishment, and they respectfully invite their patrons to inspect the same. Gentlemen proceeding to the Afghan frontier can be supplied with all the suitable warm Under-clothing, ROUGH WARM SUITS, and THICK ULSTER OVERCOATS, MAUDS, RUGS, &c., &c., for wear in Camp.

THE TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE,



8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED IN PERFECT CONDITION

A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Of Solid Walnut wood and made expressly

FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CLOSING OF THEIR POONA BRANCH.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

From this date all orders should be addressed to their

Bombay House.

12th October, 1878.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following — .

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapements
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size.

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

F. L. & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs. 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

HOUSES TO LET.

DAWLISH, S. DEVON, ENGLAND.

TO LET—In the above favourite watering place, a very well-situated Residence, about 6 minutes' walk from the sea beach and railway station, 3 minutes' walk from the Parish Church, and half-an-hour by rail from Exeter or Torquay, particularly well adapted for an Indian family, the house having been most substantially built by the late Lord of the Manor, and the grounds of 6 acres laid out regardless of expense. The House contains on the Upper Floor 4 Bed-rooms for Servants, on the first Floor 7 Bed-rooms, Store-room, and Bath-room fitted with hot and cold water supply, Lavatory and W. C. on the ground floor, Entrance Hall 14 feet square, Inner Hall 20 feet by 16 feet, Dining-room 22 feet by 18 feet, Drawing-room 32 feet by 16 feet, with French Windows opening out to covered Verandah and Conservatory; these two Rooms communicate by means of Folding Doors; Library 19 feet by 16 feet, Lavatory and W. C., Butler's Pantry, Lumber Room, Kitchen and Scullery, Dairy and capital Cellarage; there is Stabling for 4 Horses, Double Coach House, Harness Room and Carriage Yard; Gardener's Tool House and Pump of good spring water. The grounds are most tastefully laid out with various ornamental shrubs, in addition to some very old Timber trees, two summer Houses, Rockery, Fish Pond and Fountain, &c. &c.

The Dawlish Ornamental Water runs through the grounds, and is spanned by two ornamental bridges; water laid on by pipes all over the grounds from a private water supply; a walled Fruit and Vegetable Garden with large ranges of Glass Houses and Heating Apparatus, and stocked with the choicest fruit. The whole forming a most complete and comfortable Sea-side residence;—will be let to a careful tenant, at the nominal rental of £150 per annum. Further particulars of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, and London; or of the Local Agents, Messrs. TAPPER & SONS, Dawlish, S. Devon, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE—E. MERCIER & Co.'s, EPERNAY.				
First quality	per doz.	Pts.	Rs.	18 0
Do.	do.	Qts.	„	35 0
Second quality	do.	do.	„	25 0
SHERRY & PORT—OPPLER FOERSTER & Co.'s				
Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal,	per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	18 0
"Amontillado"	do.	do.	„	20 0
"Fine de Pasto"	do.	do.	„	28 0
Fine Old Port, Read Seal	do.	do.	„	18 0
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal	do.	do.	„	26 0
CLARET—Fine Medoc	do.	do.	„	10 0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac	do.	do.	„	25 0
WHISKEY—Nicolson's Royal Household				
For Commissary General.				
Blande Scotch	do.	do.	„	21 0
BEER—PALACE BREWERY, NICOLSON'S—				
Per Hogshead 54 Gallons			Rs.	55 0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do.			„	21 0
Per dozen Quarts			„	4 4
Per dozen Pints			„	3 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICE.

OUR friends Messrs. WACHTER and Co. have been honoured by receiving the following communication from the Palace.

"1874's" are now being shipped to us. The Wine is superb.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
11th April, 1878.

DEAR SIRS,—I have tasted your samples of 1874, Extra Cuvée, and shall ask you to reserve for the service of Her Majesty and that of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, five hundred dozens.

I shall be ready to take half in the spring of 1879, and the remainder at short intervals, and as soon as I can make room for it.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

WACHTER & CIE.,
EPERNAY.

CASH.		CREDIT.			
Per 1 doz. Qts.	Per 2 doz. Pints.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	Per 2 doz. Pints.		
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
48 0	50 12	50 0	53 0		

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND,")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

FINEST Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1878.

REUTER's telegrams of Saturday's date report rather more favourably on the Home markets, more especially that for Cotton, and dealers here are in consequence demanding higher rates for the new crop. As usual on Mail day, however, there has been very little doing.

A telegram circulated by the Chamber of Commerce from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics at Sheagaum, states that the weather is favourable, the crop in good condition, that picking has commenced, and that the estimate of the out-turn is fully 12 annas.

The Bombay Mails of 14th ult via Brindisi were delivered in London on Saturday.

Consols have advanced ¼ since Friday, being now quoted at 94¼. French Rentes are quoted at 112 ex coupon. Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s. 7¼d.

The weekly quotations for the Shares of Indian Exchange Banks are unchanged for Chartered Mercantile and Hongkong and Shanghai at £22 and £36 per share respectively. Orientals have declined £2 and Chartered £1 10s., being now quoted at £32 and £17 10s. per share.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is still quoted at 103s. for Mid.-Plantation, and 72s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 74s. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is quoted at £49 for Ceylon, and £56 per ton for Cochin. The Stock now amounts to 1,200 tons, the month's landings having been 700 tons against 400 tons delivered. The markets for Oil Seeds are quiet at previous rates.

In Liverpool the Cotton market on Saturday closed strong with sales amounting to 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were Surats, quotations have advanced 1-16d. per lb., Mid.-Orleans being quoted at 6¼d., and Fair Dhollera at 4 5-16d. per lb. The improvement in the tone of the market is no doubt owing to the comparatively small receipts at the American Ports for the past week amounting to only 165,000 bales against 181,000 in 1877, and 203,000 in 1876. But there is evidently little faith put in any improvement in New York, as although Mid.-Uplands on the spot has advanced ¼ cent. to 9¼ cents. per lb., Futures for January delivery have declined to 9 9-16 cents. per lb.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending the 2nd instant shows the following alterations :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	406,140
Do. 6 months' sight	Dec.	,,	45,218
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	36,33,337
Loans	Dec.	,,	23,189
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	146,686
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	95,263
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	26,65,892

With an increase of 27 lacs in the cash balance, and a slight reduction in the trade demand, the position of the Bank is again improved, and there is consequently little cause to anticipate dearer money just at present.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at Saturday's rates with a somewhat quieter feeling, and although quotations have been unchanged throughout the day the tendency is weaker. The Market in Calcutta has been closed for holidays, and here, as is usual on mail day, the number of Bills making has been very limited. We quote as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 7-16d.	per Rs.	
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8¼d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,	
France 3 ,, ,,	...2-12.	,,	

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is unchanged at 100 1-16, and for Telegraphic 100 ; and 30 days' sight Bank Bills 99½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer, and rates have advanced ½. Our closing quotations being Fours Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94½ to Rs. 94¾ ; and New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan Rs. 99¼ to par.

SHARES.—The Market is quiet with no changes of any importance.

COTTON, owing to the improvement in Liverpool has been firmer throughout the day and dealers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. They are still, however, willing sellers of old at previous rates. There is very little doing here although there is rather more enquiry. We quote :—

Old Oomrawuttee Good Fair	...Rs. 188	per Candy
,, ,, Fully Fair	... 182	,,
,, Dholleras Good Fair	... 187	,,
New Oomrawuttee Good (Jan. dely)	.. 188	,,
,, ,, (Feb. dely)	.. 186	,,
,, Dholleras ,, (Mar. April)	... 192	,,
,, ,, Hingunghaut (Jan. dely)	... 205	,,

LINSEED is unchanged at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 per cwt. for ready stocks, and Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for March delivery with nothing doing.

RAPESEED is dull. The nominal rate for Guzerat is still Rs. 7-12 per cwt.

FREIGHTS show no signs of improvement, the rates for Liverpool via Canal are still 10s. to 12-6d. per ton for Measurement, and 7-6d. to 10s. per ton for Seeds, and for London December shipment 12-6d. to 15s. per ton. There is still no enquiry for sailing vessels.

COALS are unchanged in every respect.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nom. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	129
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	do	775
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	701½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India	37,32	£25 £12-10	6 do		106

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

bert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	1,250	413	all	25 p.ct.	385
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co. (paying)	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct.	88
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a.*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.a.*	180
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.a.*	42
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.a.*	685
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a.*	800
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. a.	645 xd.
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	30 p.a*	340
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	350	..	3-5
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.a.*	1,150
Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	all	20 p.a.*	1,175
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	935
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jeevaj Hallo Mills	750	1,000	all	25 p.a.*	940
Khandesish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a.*	940
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a.*	840
Madhavji Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a.*	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.a.*	1,235
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.a.	340
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a.*	1,285
Morarjee Spinning	2,000	1,000	all	40 p.a.*	1,247
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	240
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	175
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	425
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	310
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a.*	730
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75 p.a.*	1,020
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	890
Soondercias Spinning	850	1,000	all	75 p.a.*	825
do. do. Weaving	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	220
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. a.	940
Victoria Mills	425	1,000	all	25 p. a.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	1,100
Alcott Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	1.5 do	10 0
Ahmed Ginning Co.	300	500	all	18 p.ct.	560
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	580
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	650
Barar (Upgang) Co.	1,000	250	all	60 p.a.	460
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	66
Carwar Co.	1,500	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	20 do	350
Dholleria P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	175 xd.
East India Press Co.	252	1,000	100	60 do	250
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.a.	380
Hutfunli Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	287½
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sesgoan's Press Co.	600	800	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	40 do	400
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	625

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.a*	880
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.a.	880
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	215xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅝ 3/0	p.ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13 9/4 6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝ 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20 2 1/2 1 2/1	do	12
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19 6/5 15	do	250

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd Nov. as compared with the statement issued on the 26th October :—

LIABILITIES.	26th Oct. Rs.	2nd Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,12,270	29,06,130
Do do. at Branches	13 81 993	14 27, 27
Other Deposits	1,82,97 206	2,19,30,543
Post Bills	39,592	39,542
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,87,319	1,13 196
	3,59,18,296	3,86 16 538
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	37,60,413	39,36,776
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,90,129	18,19,384
Loans on Security of do. do.	58,54,630	58,31,411
Current Accounts, overdrawn	857	1,263
Bills Discounted	99,37,523	97,91,442
Stamps	3,126	3,064
Dead Stock Rs. 5,29,994		
Amount applied in reduction 1,30,000	3,34,994	3,34,994
Ballion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,72 084	6,67,347
Cash and Currency Notes	1,35,64,865	1,62,35,757
	3,59,18,296	3,86,16,538

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed yesterday for Carwar, in ballast.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Captain G. Hogelstein, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

HER MAJESTY'S s. s. AMBERWITCH, 597 tons, Captain Bishop, sailed on the 3rd inst. for Kurrachee. And also H. M.'s s. s. May Fly, 308 tons, Captain Boan, sailed yesterday for Coromandel Coast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Cartwright, 39 deck passengers, and 8 horses.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	I. G. Dalhousie (s).	Powell	Mandvee, Nov 1.
4	Calcutta (s).	Manson	Bussorah, Oct 20.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	H. M's. Amberwitch (s)	Bishop	Kurrachee.
4	H M's May Frez's (s)	Boan	Coromandel Coast.
	Akola (s)	Russell	Carwar.
	Mahratta (s)	Britten	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Hindostan (s)	Haselwood	Southampton.

The schooner Africa, Hogelstein, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, to Australia.
Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee.
Brig Soolsan Basha, to Allepey.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee Lakdawalla.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind s—4 casks white paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co ; 50 cases coppersheets, David Sassoon and Co.
Wenonck s—20 kegs bird shote, Soomar Veera.
Fleur de Lis—500 barrels alum, Hu h D Fisher and Co ; 95 cases old tom, D D Sbah ; 29 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 101 kegs iron nails, and 1 cask hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 1 case caps, Soomar Veera.
Avondale s—25 cas s matches, Tyebally Sultanally ; 2 cases calender cover and 2 cases printing ink, The *Times of India*.
Duke of Athol—10 cases gin, Eduljee Razonjee.
Lord of the Isles s—50 cases metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
India s—30 cases sulphuric acid ; Eduljee Pallanjee ; 50 cases brandy, B-nn, Ashley and Co.
Sumatra s—10 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Agra—20 cases gin, Jems tjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—70 cases foolscape paper, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s—23 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arabia s—75 cases brandy, and 15 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Aus'ralia s—25 cases brandy, D P Baths and Co.
Sumatra s—75 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—25 cwts indigo, Luckmidass Rowjee ; 10 bales cotton, Jaisung Mohunlall ; 90 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Goculdass ; 40 bales cot on, Jaysing Mohunlall ; 15 bales wool, Morarjee Vishram ; 26 bales wool, Vussonjee Pooja.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan s—167 lbs. T shells, Joosub Abdoola ; 2 cwts E teeth, Dewchund Khoopchund ; 4¼ cwts E teeth, Abdoolrahman Wooseman ; 3½ cwts E teeth and 3¼ cwts moyteeth, Ebram Passia ; 5 boxes gold lace (Rs. 2,89,000), Curadjee Sorabjee

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hindostan s—3 boxes silver coins (Rs. 10,500), Hajee Zenel Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—129 bales cotton, Shewarum Khoosalchund ; 65 bales cotton, Mungun S-wchund ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 10½ cwts E teeth, Ebram Noordin and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·707
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =0).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind	SE, SSE, SE, S, SSW, SW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	279
Fall of Rain	1·54
Total fall during the month	2·52
,, year	111·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 4th Nov.	0·04

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Bruce, Lieut Col, 23rd Bombay N I, on leave, from Mhow.

NOVEMBER 2.

Plomer, Col, 17th Bombay N I, from leave, from Neilgherries.

NOVEMBER 3.

Fulton, Major, 11th Bombay N I, on duty, from Bhooj.
Aslett, Lieut, 11th Bombay N I, on duty, from Bhooj.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.

Bruce, Lieut Col, 23rd Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Mhow.

NOVEMBER 4.

Fordyce, Lieut, 5th Cavalry, on duty, to Mooltan.
Mayne, Lieut, 2-17th Regt, from leave, to Neemuch.
Harrison, Captain, 30th Bombay N I, on duty, to Quetta.
Fulton, Major, 11th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Aslett, Lieut, 11th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Greene, Surg Major, on duty, to Aden.
Plomer, Col, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, to Surat.
Johnstone, Major, 33rd Regt, on leave, to England.
Miles, Col, 26th Bombay N I, on Medl Cert, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 2.)

Captain F B Morris, Assistant Commissioner, Pachmarhi, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Superintendent, Central Jail-pharmacy.

Cap ain Morris, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr Laurie, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Major Macdougall, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class.

On return from privilege leave of Mr G Grant, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the following arrangements are ordered :—

Mr Crothwaite, C S, on being relieved by Mr Grant, will revert to the Jubbulpore Commissionership.

Lieut-Colonel Glasford, on being relieved by Mr Crosthwaite, is appointed to act as Additional Commissioner for the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions.

Lieut-Colonel Pitman, on making over charge of the office of Additional Commissioner to Lieut-Colonel Hetart, will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, and is posted to the Jubbulpore District.

Mr J H Fisher, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, on being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Pitman, is transferred as Deputy Commissioner to the Nimar District.

Mr W Mills is appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the P W Department, as an Overseer 1st grade.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Nov. 2.)

Mr Capper, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, privilege leave for three months.

Lieut Colonel Chamier, Deputy Commissioner, Bara Banki, to officiate as Commissioner, Lucknow Division.

The Government of India having sanctioned the amalgamation of the offices of Superintendent-General of Vaccination and Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the retirement of Surgeon-Major F Pearson, Superintendent-General of Vaccination, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following arrangements and appointments :—

Surgeon-Major Planck, Sanitary Commissioner, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to be also Superintendent-General of Vaccination.

Surgeon-Major Pringle to be Superintendent of the 1st Circle.
Surgeon-Major Watson to be Superintendent of the 2nd Circle.
Surgeon-Major Richardson (at present on furlough) to be Superintendent of the 3rd Circle.

Mr Macmillan, Assistant Collector, to be Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

Mr Stoker, Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Collector.

Mr Lumsden, Officiating Commissioner, from Rae Bareilly to Fyzabad.

Mr E A Cline, Deputy Collector, from Allahabad to Bareilly, on special duty, as a temporary measure.

The services of Mr Crostwaite, Registrar, High Court of Judicature, N-W Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The services of Mr Tapp, Joint Magistrate of Azamgarh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....on 10th Nov., Th. 25'2m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 5	.....	6 4	5 24	S 2 m 8 57 a 8 52 m 9 42 a 9 31 m 10 19 a 10 4 m 10 54 a 11 31 m 11 27 a 11 2 m mid-nt. 11 32 a	1 44 m 2 37 a 2 56 m 3 15 a 3 39 m 3 49 a 4 12 m 4 21 a 4 51 m 4 49 a 5 25 m 5 20 a 5 58 m 5 48 a
Wed. 6	English Mail expected.	6 4	5 23		
Th. 7	.....	6 5	5 23		
Fri. 8	.....	6 5	5 22		
Sat. 9	Birth of Prince of Wales	6 6	5 22		
Sun. 10	21st Sunday after Trinity	6 6	5 22		
Mon. 11	Martinmas Day.	6 7	5 21	.....	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

TAYLOR—November 3rd, the wife of G. B. Taylor, Postal Department, Bombay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—October 28th, at Alma House, Coonoor, the wife of Colonel W. B. Godfrey, Bombay Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACKINNON—MACKENZIE—October 16th, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, John Mackinnon, Esq., to Lucy Margaret, fourth and youngest daughter of Dr. Mackenzie, C. B., and C. S. I., of Gloucester Houses, Hyde Park.

WILLIAMS—MACMILLAN—October 17th, at the Baptist Chapel, Cuttack, Orissa, by the Rev. J. Buckley, D.D., Thomas Watkin, second son of the late Thos. Williams, Esq., of Newport, Pembrokeshire, Wales, to Rosamond Clementina, eldest daughter of John MacMillan, Esq., Executive Engineer, D. P. W., Bengal, and late of Irvine Ayrshire, Scotland.

NOTICE.
IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1878.

WHILE we are willing and anxious to give Sir Salar Jung and his colleague in the regency of Hyderabad the greatest credit for the promptness with which they have placed at the disposal of the Government of India all the resources of the Nizam's dominions for a war against the Amir of Kabul, we must observe that the aid thus volunteered is rather moral than material. Undoubtedly, the fact that the rulers of the chief Mahomedan State in India have made common cause with the English in this quarrel will carry considerable weight at both St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and will have a tranquillizing effect on the feelings of the great body of Indian Mussulmans; and it adds to the importance of Sir Salar Jung's declaration of good will that the Nizam's Minister, in his letter to Sir Richard Meade, has used quite frankly and of his own accord the term "Paramount Power," which he found so objectionable two years ago, in speaking of the British Government, and that he now appears to have forgotten his old grudges, and to be eager to seize an opportunity of showing how loyal he has always been at heart. As regards, however, the military co-operation of Hyderabad in wars undertaken by the Government of India, it should be pointed out that this is provided for, and its extent carefully defined, in the Treaty of 1853, for the revision of the military arrangements between the two States. Article 5 of that Treaty runs as follows :—"In the event of war His Highness the "Nizam engages that the Subsidiary Force, "joined by the Hyderabad Contingent shall be "employed in such manner as the British Gov "ernment may consider best calculated for the "purpose of opposing the enemy, provided that "two battalions of sepoys shall always remain "near to the capital of Hyderabad." The 7th article of the same Treaty releases the Nizam from his old obligation to furnish 9,000 cavalry and 6,000 infantry to accompany the British troops in the field, the Hyderabad Contingent, for whose support Berar was assigned, being accepted as an equivalent for this larger force. The Contingent consists of four field batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and six regiments of infantry, and numbers between 7,000 and 8,000 men. It is commanded by British officers and is fully equipped, disciplined, and controlled by the British Government, through its representative the Resident at Hyderabad. This force is always maintained in a state of the highest efficiency, the cavalry regiments in particular being very strong in numbers and fit for active service; and a British Army in Afghanistan would find the aid of the Hyderabad Contingent very useful. The Subsidiary Force, again, which the Government of India is bound to maintain for the general defence and protection of the Nizam's territories, but which it can employ elsewhere in time of war, consists of eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, and would no doubt form a most desirable reinforcement of the troops on the Frontier. But it is clear that the Nizam's Government has nothing whatever to do with either the Contingent or the Subsidiary Force except in time of peace. As soon as war breaks out, Hyderabad becomes to all intents and purposes a portion of British India, the object of the Treaty of 1853 having been to provide that, whenever a British army takes the field, the Government of India shall have the right to dispose at its pleasure of all the available military strength of the Nizam's State. It was not foreseen in 1853 that the Nizam's Government would form an independent army of its own, instead of relying only on the Contingent and the Subsidiary Force. This, however, is what Sir Salar Jung has since done. He has created an army which would be useless for active service, but which the Government of India cannot afford to leave unwatched at Hyderabad. While thanking the Minister, therefore, for his good wishes, the Paramount Power might fairly say in reply to his letter that it wants no military aid from Hyderabad except what it is entitled to obtain by treaty; and that it could use its own forces—the Hyderabad Contingent and the Subsidiary Force—more freely, if it were unhampered by the necessity of looking after the Nizam's new State soldiery, which is powerless for good, but might work much mischief in troublous times. In fact, the best proof of his sincerity Sir Salar Jung could give in offering to assist the Paramount Power would be to disband these ragamuffins.

We may take this opportunity of saying that we are not among those who deprecate the discussion now going on with regard to that most important matter,—the armies maintained by native States; rather have we exerted ourselves to assist in bringing before public attention a question which involves such serious considerations respecting the future security and welfare of the Indian Empire. On two or three occasions we have indicated our belief that the relations existing between the Paramount Power and its feudatory States, with regard to the arrangements for imperial defence, might and ought to be rendered as mutually satisfactory and advantageous as they at present are unsatisfactory and dangerous. We observe, however, a tendency, especially at home, to exaggerate matters,—a tendency that may cause some mischief, inasmuch as it is calculated to raise up in the minds of native princes, in the minds also of their and perhaps our own subjects, inordinate ideas as to their power and importance. Experience has taught us how dangerous feelings of that sort when indulged in out here may become, and we accordingly regret to see that the *Times* has lately uttered warnings to its readers which are based on the misleading figures and statements that have emanated from Colonel Malleson. We can give an instance in the case of Hyderabad which will illustrate our meaning, as it is not long since we published an authentic description of the armed forces at the disposal of the Nizam. The *Times* sums them up at 45,000 cavalry and infantry with 725 guns, and says :—"All these troops have undergone more "or less training, and, so far as barrack yard "discipline goes, may be said to be tolerably "effective." Another London paper also puts forward the statement that the "Nizam has 45,000 men with *the colours* "and a large train of artillery." Judging by these authorities, our countrymen at home must imagine that out here we are surrounded by innumerable regiments composed of uniformed and disciplined men; long lines of cavalry for types of which they will refer to the Malta sketches of the illustrated papers; and 10,000 trained gunners serving —we are afraid to think how many thousands of guns—all commanded by powerful and treacherous rajas, who, like Scindia, have learned to manœuvre their troops as cleverly as the best British generals. We, on the other hand, have seen how, as regards Hyderabad, the "45,000 disciplined and barrack yard trained "men" resolve into barely 20,000 of a miserable mob of matchlocks, tulwars, and blunderbusses, held by men whose barrack yards are the slums of Hyderabad, who never heard a word of command in their whole lives, and who, if they did, would not obey it—a mob that Sir Salar Jung by all accounts would gladly disarm if he might do so without raising up the animosities of the other nobles: a mob that, practically speaking, would not stand for half an hour before a couple of companies of British infantry, backed by one or two guns. We have seen the magnificent park of 725 pieces of artillery dwindle down to about a dozen smooth-bore guns, kept chiefly to maintain the above described mob in order. We have seen, in short, that the power of the Nizam is limited to about 10,000 fairly drilled, but badly armed and badly officered, troops. As it is with Hyderabad, so it is, more or less, with the other States. Colonel Malleson's figures convey a completely erroneous idea; and even Scindia, who has certainly manifested the will, if not the power, to possess a large army, would feel that the 50 000 men credited to him,—"16,000 with the colours, and 30,000 disciplined "reserves,"—of those "valorous Mahrattas" who required the "skill of a Wellesley to wrest "victory from them at Assaye"—although this description does not go on to say that the said victory was wrested by 6,000 from 70,000 men,—we say that Scindia himself is probably much astonished at his own power and importance.

The evil is there, it is not to be denied, but no advantage can result from accounts going abroad that exaggerate the task that Government will sooner or later have to undertake,—the task of changing that evil into advantage. We hold that no subject State should be permitted to maintain an independent army of any kind whatsoever. Let them organize a police if armed men are required, to keep order in their own territories; but as regards horse, foot, and artillery, they must permit us to supply those luxuries. We do believe, moreover, that many a native prince would be better gratified by seeing sentries and colours from the Imperial army keeping guard over his palace and saluting him when he went abroad, than his present dirty ragamuffins, especially if it were conceded to him that his own particular brigade was permitted to carry his, in addition to the Imperial colour.

It is argued that we have no right to interfere with the establishments referred to, the position of our feudatories as regards them having already been settled by treaty, so that to force them to alter or abolish their own and to subscribe to the Imperial army would be a breach of faith. We would reply that these treaties were executed under totally different circumstances to those now existing, that they were concluded for the most part when we were ourselves, although certainly the strongest, still only an individual member, of the group of independent Indian Powers that followed the suspension of the rule of the Moguls. Since then our relations have changed; from being a Power of only equal rank to the others, we have in the meantime declared our succession to the *role* and duties of the Delhi emperors, and all the princes and States in India have hailed the head of our *raj* as their head; have tendered fealty, and acknowledged themselves to be the dutiful subjects of the Empress Victoria. We submit that from that day the princes of India as dutiful subjects are bound to subscribe to and assist whatever Imperial measures may be promulgated for the benefit of the country at large: and what is more a matter for Imperial decision and legislation than the armed forces of the Empire? The interests and wishes of individual States must give way to the requirements of all, and the day for useless, even dangerous, sentiments, has gone by,—sentiments that would not sacrifice the ambition and desire for show of a petty princeling to the interests of 200 millions of people. For do away with the armed forces of native States, build them up into a part of, or make them contribute their share of the cost of, the Imperial system of defence, and India may be rendered as financially sound, as it is at present financially unsound.

We hope too much will not be made out of the difficulties to be encountered before a satisfactory arrangement can be effected. Of course the question is far from being an easy one. Great diplomatic skill and consummate statesmanship will have to be exercised in bringing about a settlement; but difficulties of any kind ought not to stand in the way of enactments entailing such important results, affecting so materially the future welfare and power of this country. It is not by being turned aside when difficulties arose in their path that our fathers succeeded in building up the British Empire; and it is not by shirking necessary responsibilities that we may hope to keep that empire intact. Surely our Viceroys, our Governors, our Members of Council draw pay commensurate with the most transcendent abilities; and if we may estimate their powers by their salaries, we can have little fear of their capacity to tackle what is after all nothing but a matter of administrative organization. Because once the new order of things has been settled and schemed, then, to whatever objection diplomacy is not able to smooth over, the iron hand of necessity must and will be applied.

We have nothing to fear in carrying out this policy, and the solemn warnings that are, and will be, raised, in some quarters, may be disregarded as without foundation. These will point to disaffection among the people, and to the hatred of the princes themselves. As regards the people, the great mass of them will hardly trouble themselves to think about the matter at all. Certainly, we shall have the usual amount of screaming and petitions from blatant Baboos and Parsees, who will of course seize the opportunity to air their college compositions; but nobody now-a-days pays attention to them, excepting, of course, a few private gentlemen in England who have never been in India, and whose ignorance of the importance and motives of that class may be excused. As for the princes themselves, it will only be a manifestation of paternal care to take from them the gangerous toys that some day may, perhaps, lead them on to destruction; and after a few years of impotent sulks, on the part of a few of them, they will become more resigned than ever to their real position—a position which their present establishments, made up from the blackguardism of Asia and Africa, have perhaps a tendency to make them forget. The only people who will suffer will be the vile crew of Arabs, Seedees, Rohillas and ex-mutineers, who infest the capital cities of our feudatory States; and to send them out of the country will be do away with the only element of danger to the common weal and peace that exists between us the Himalayas and Cape Comorin, and will en

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(OFFICIAL.)

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

Sir Neville Chamberlain, acting Military Member of Council, will accompany the Viceroy to Lahore.

THE ULTIMATUM SENT TO THE AMIR.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The *ultimatum* to the Amir was put into the hands of Faiz Mahomed Khan, Commanding Officer at Ali Musjid, on the 2nd instant. A copy at the same time was posted in the Amir's Post Office at Peshawur.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

FRONTIER NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

It is rumoured that Afghan troops have arrived at Kandahar from Herat.

The Pishinis (inhabitants of the valley of Pishin) are pouring their grain into Quetta, fearing it might be forcibly appropriated by our or the Amir's armies.

The Amir himself is said to be at Jellalabad and to be determined to attack us about the Khyber Pass and Quetta if we do not take the initiative.

The Domiki and Bolan chiefs awaited General Biddulph's arrival to accompany him through the Bolan Pass.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCES OF THE FRONTIER.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

During the week ending October 31st the following troops arrived at Kohat:

No. 1 Mountain Battery.
No. 2 ditto.
2-8 Foot.
The 21st N. I.
The 23rd N. I.

The following left Kohat for Thull on the 5th:

The Ghoorkas, 29th N. I.
The 7th Battery Sappers.

The following are troops *en route* for Quetta:

Arrived at the stations specified: E-4 R. A., Dera Bugti.
The 70th Foot, Dera Bugti, detachment.
The 1st Punjab N. I., Rajanpore; the 19th N.I., Dadur; the 26th N. I., Rajanpore; the 29th Bombay, N. I., Leahri.

The following troops are *en route* for Kohat:

Arrived at the stations specified: 72nd Foot, at Pindi.

The following troops are *en route* for Peshawur:

Left stations specified: H.-C., R. H. A., Pindi; C-3 R. A, Pindi; 11-9 R. A., Kohat; 6th N. I., Jhelum; 45th N. I., Jhelum.

The following troops are *en route* for Hasan Abdul:

Left stations as specified: D.-A., R. H. A., Umballa; 9th Lancers, Jhelum; 1-5 Foot, Jhelum; 51st Foot, Jhelum; 10th B. C., Umballa; Head Quarters and Nos. 1, 6, 8, Sappers, Jhelum; 24th N. I., Umballa; 2nd Ghoorkas, Derah Dun; Mhairwara Battalion, Meerut.

The following are *en route* for Mooltan:

Left stations specified: 6-11 R. A., Loodhiana; 3rd Ghoorkas, Meean Meer; 59th Foot reached Mooltan on the 1st; the Ghoorkas, Munkana.

The following are *en route* for Thull:

Left stations specified: 12th B. C., Tagh; 7th Sappers, Kohat; 29th N. I., Kohat; 5th Ghoorkas, Kohat; 13-8 and 16-8 R. A. left Bombay for Kurrachee 25th October; two Squadrons of 10th Hussars left Pindi for Nowshera on the 28th October; the 19th B. C. and 3rd P. N. I. arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 2nd; and the Sikhs arrived at Rajanpore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The *Times* deprecates the impatience of India in the Afghan question, and says that the garrison will not be unsupported should the Amir prove unyielding, but adds that the Home Government must decide whether the time has arrived to close negotiations with Afghanistan by a declaration of war.

There is no truth in the report which has been current, that England has asked the Powers to assist her in enforcing the Treaty of Berlin.

Consols on Saturday closed at 94⅞, being a rise of one quarter.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ult., via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., sailed from here to-day.

PORT SAID, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong.
The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 5/16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. do	89
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	112 ex-coupon.
Oriental Bank Shares	£32
Chartered ,,	£17-10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai ,, ,,	£36

Departure.—Japanese.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 8¾d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 8 1-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 8¾d. ,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	2-12. ,,

THERE has been much discussion as to who should be the bearer of the *ultimatum* to Shere Ali. The best suggestion we have heard is, that it should be carried by a Cabinet Minister, Lord Salisbury by preference. No doubt it would take time to bring his lordship out, but the possible consequences of this delay are of no account when we consider what a boon it would be for the Empire if we were to lose the Foreign Secretary altogether.

SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT was to leave Simla for Calcutta on the 1st inst.

IN consequence of the departure of the Mhairwara Battalion for service on the Frontier, Captain O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant of the Battalion, has been appointed 2nd in command; and Lieut. A. Durand, of the Central India Horse, takes Captain Creagh's place as Adjutant.

WE hear that it is likely that Colonel Sankey will be appointed Secretary to Government Madras Public Works Department, and Colonel Pollard Secretary to Government Punjab Public Works Department.

WE have been requested to intimate (in regard to the Prospectus of the Upper Subordinates Provident and Widows' and Orphans' Fund, that it is highly desirable that the voting papers which are now in course of circulation among the Public Works *employes* of the Bombay Presidency should be signed by all upper subordinates and returned to the Assistant Secretary through divisional Executive Engineers—with as little delay as possible, as until these documents are returned the scheme in its entirety cannot go forward to the Government of India.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing under date Oct. 29, says:—The new regulations for retirement have been causing much excitement among the Engineers and the Public Works Department. No one knows who is most likely to succeed General Crommelin. Sir Alexander Taylor is spoken of, but though he has great claims on the country through his brilliant deeds at Delhi, it is to be thought that the rank he holds of Lieutenant-General will preclude him. General Kennedy seems to be thought a very likely man, but then he has taken his off-reckonings some time ago. Colonel Hutchinson is also mentioned. But the chief result my enquiries have brought to my mind are, that all are very eager about the question, but nobody knows anything about it for certain.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"One of my servants came to me this morning and said that he had unburied his *tulwar*. 'How,' I answered, 'what do you mean?' 'Sir,' said he, 'I am informed that all the servants accompanying their masters into Afghanistan are ordered to arm themselves with *tulwars*. Therefore have I, your slave, dug up mine, buried ever since the mutiny." Pleasant! I wonder how much ground is sown with such undesirable seed?'

THE *Englishman*:—The heavy autumn floods in Upper India have left behind them a deadly legacy of pestilence. From Delhi to the Khyber a worse enemy than the most sanguinary war is decimating the population. Walled fort and tented field, town and village, tell the same dismal tale of death and sickness. Ali Musjid, if accounts are true, is little better than a charnel house. About Peshawur the ranks of the gathering forces are formed only to be broken up by the pestilence. In Jullunder half the population is laid low; in Delhi city the deaths have reached a hundred a day; and a single half battalion in the fort has a hundred sick from fever. We hear of regiments on the march with all their officers prostrated by the same disease; and the deadlock in the commissariat arrangements for the expedition has been largely caused by the state of the public health. Where life is spared the energy and spirits of the people are sapped, and ready, willing work is scarcely to be obtained. The necessity for warlike operations, requiring promptitude and steadfastness of purpose, could hardly have fallen at a more unfortunate season, and perhaps it is after all a subject for congratulation that our troops have not at once to face the atmosphere of the passes, saturated with malaria. In another month such advance as it will be still possible to make before the spring, will at least be exempt from all dangers but those which every soldier is prepared to meet, while the occupation of the Khyber at an earlier period would probably have meant the loss of half an army by an enemy against whom powder and shot are as impotent as the bayonet.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, which claims to be the most extensively read amongst native papers, devotes nearly four columns to an article on Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and the Vernacular Press Act. The chief grievance of the *Patrika* appears to be that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot told the Viceroy's Council and the public that he does not read that paper. The editor says in his wroth:—"It won't do, Sir Alexander, to insinuate that you do not read our paper. Though Indian autocrats have immense deal of powers, yet they cannot altogether ignore facts, especially facts which are patent to all. Does he not know that the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* is no longer an Anglo-vernacular journal? Well, if, after all, he does not know it, more the shame to him. The *Patrika* is no longer of the *dhooti* and *loongi* class, but it has now taken hat on and coat. For the *Patrika* is at present conducted in the English and is therefore read by the educated classes. It is circulated and read all over India wherever English language is spoken. And does Sir Alexander think that he can throw all these potent facts in the shade by a sneer? Ah! no, the *Patrika* is too massive a fact to be overcome either by a Vice-regal smile or ministerial sneer. Sir Alexander boasts that he and his colleagues do not commonly read the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*. What a humiliating confession! What moral obtuseness, that they do not see how humiliating is the confession and take pride in it! The question we ask them is, are such men fit to govern an alien nation of diverse races of two hundred millions? We however bear no ill will towards Sir Alexander. We attacked his *measure*, he attacked us in our *person*—for he had no business to bring our name in the front—we have, therefore, a more righteous cause to keep our temper serene." The *Patrika's* idea of serenity is peculiar.

THE *Madras Mail*:—We learn that the General Committee of the Famine Relief Fund will shortly hold a meeting to decide how the balance of the famine fund is to be disposed of. There are sure to be plenty of applications for funds, and the Committee will require to exercise all their discretion to ensure that the money may be distributed, as far as possible, in accordance with the wishes of the generous donors in England and elsewhere. It is worth consideration whether a portion of the money should not be invested, with the view of forming a permanent fund for meeting distress caused by future famine. A small portion of the fund raised in Madras for the relief of the Bengal famine in 1874, was invested in this way, and was useful in forming the nucleus of the famine fund of last year.

Madras Athenæum:—We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Edward Arathoon, Banker of Coïmbatore, which took place on Thursday night at Bangalore. Deceased was in his usual health on that day, and in the evening went out riding, when the horse shied and threw him. Mr. Arathoon was picked up insensible and medical advice was speedily procured. On examination the skull was found to be severely fractured, and the case pronounced hopeless. The patient expired late in the evening without having regained consciousness.

THE *Delhi Gazette's* Lahore correspondent writes:—A dreadful accident occurred here a few days ago. A number of Hindu women and children were passing along the Lahore Mundee Bazar when suddenly a house gave way. The greater portion of them were entombed. Although the surrounding neighbours and the police took timely notice and exerted themselves for the extrication of the victims, four women, and, I hear, two children also, were found dead. Such accidents frequently occur at Lahore owing to the want of attention on the part of the Municipality.

THE *Rangoon Gazette*:—The Burmese idea of "works of merit" if really carried out would make a city inhabited by Buddhists absolutely unendurable. Not only would no killing take place within its walls whether of pariah dogs or animals or birds for food, but criminals would also be allowed to dwell at ease. In the recent robbery case committed to the Sessions by the Assistant Magistrate the prosecutor swore that the elders of the quarter had asked him not to prosecute the case, but to rely on the defendants receiving punishment for their bad action in another stage of existence, whilst his forgiving them would certainly be a "work of merit to go to his credit." Fortunately for themselves ridiculous tenets like these are not much in vogue with the Burmese, who, whilst they object to assisting as assessors in a murder case, in which sentence of death may be passed by the judge, have no general reluctance to punish malefactors otherwise than by death. In this they are only on a par with many civilized European states which have abolished the death penalty. Regarding the killing of animals for food, good Buddhists have no objection to eating the flesh of things that had life, thus aiding and abetting what they really look upon as a sin, the taking of life.

THE *Englishman* does not recognise any sign of brilliant statesmanship in the policy of Russia with regard to Afghanistan. Our contemporary writes:—"The curious about the more recondite causes of human events may well ask, at the present juncture, what mysterious influence is impelling Russia to her ruin. Prone as she may be to exaggerate the importance of any event that may seem to make in her favour, it is hardly possible that the alliance of so insignificant a potentate as the Amir of Kabul can have inspired her with the assurance of success in an enterprise from which she lately shrunk as beyond her strength. If, again, we turn to Europe, we look in vain for any such change, or any such revelation, as would justify this sudden access of audacity. The Treaty of Berlin, if it gave her more than she had any right to expect, and enabled her to retire her armies from a trap in which they were threatened with destruction, has, on the other hand, materially diminished, if not completely destroyed, her chance of finding allies among the other Powers which signed it. Germany herself, however indisposed she may be to see Russia humiliated, will hardly countenance the tearing up of a treaty she was mainly instrumental in negotiating, before the ink with which it was written is well dry. England, France, and Austria are united by a common interest in resisting such an act of defiance, not so much for the sake of the treaty itself, which has satisfied no one, as because the liberty of Europe would be imperilled and all international confidence destroyed, if they allowed such an act of defiance to be perpetrated with impunity. On what, then, does Russia rest that hope of success which can alone account for her present attitude? We can imagine but one answer to the question. She is possibly inspired with the belief that the alliance of Shere Ali will carry with it the support of the Muhammadan populations of India and Central Asia. If this is the case, we may safely say that no more miserable delusion ever ensnared a great nation. What is now taking place on our own frontier might suffice to convince Russia that the alliance of Shere Ali will not carry with it the support even of the Muhammadan population of Afghanistan itself. There is every indication that Shere Ali's kingdom will fall from him the moment we strike; that it is falling from him now. What, then, will be the case with those khanates where Russia is still a hated invader, or a dreaded foe, and the secret of whose submission lies not in Russian strength, but in Asiatic poverty and lack of the power of combination? It is only necessary for us to reach those khanates to render the position of Russia in Central Asia untenable by any force she can dispose of there; and it is the barrier offered by Afghanistan—that has alone so far rendered us unable to reach them. That barrier is about to be removed; and with its removal all hope of Russian dominion east of the Caspian for ever disappears."

THE *Daily Telegraph*:—Mr. H. B. Samuelson, the member for Frome, takes a gloomy view of matters in Cyprus. The honourable gentleman has been there on a tour during the recess, undertaken as a holiday excursion after a season of very hard work, which has chiefly consisted of questions about the death of rash Mr. Ogle, and of one speech on the penultimate day of the Session. From the positive way in which he expresses himself he must have gone over the whole island, but from Dan to Beersheba he seems to have found all barren. It was unhealthy; it had cost the lives of many good men and true, and had debilitated no end of British constitutions originally quite sound. As to the use of the island, he had questioned everybody with whom he came in contact, but not one had been able to tell him of what definite advantage it would be to England. The soil was fertile, but uncultivated. There were no roads, harbours, or water storage, and there was a scarcity of labour. The people were "a simple and most hospitable race"—which is surprising, considering how long they have been under the rule of that incarnation of all sin, the governing Turk—and so docile that "it had been no uncommon thing, under the old *réyime*, to see one Turkish zaptieh driving before him forty Christians into town to be punished." Mr. Samuelson, of course, did not see this, but he tells it as a fact; and, indeed, who would think of questioning the word of any member of a race so celebrated all over the world for docility, veracity, and straightforwardness as Levantine Greeks? The English rulers of the island, the honourable member graciously admits, are trying their best to do all justice to this noble people; but, unhappily their official prejudice in favour of Turks, and against the "Christian Cypriotes," neutralises much of their efforts. It is so wicked to be prejudiced, and Mr. Samuelson is himself so brilliant an example of freedom from that weakness! Next he lectures Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, classing the Colonial Secretary among the most random, "he would not say unscrupulous," defenders of the Government's policy, and declaring that in explaining away the fever he showed "either gross ignorance or gross disingenuousness." The Colonial Minister should feel utterly extinguished after this tirade, unless, indeed, he be upheld by one consideration. It is a characteristic of hostile critics of the Government policy in Cyprus that they find in the island exactly what they want to find, and this is invariably very bad. It does not matter whether the sacrifice of English lives is the theme over which they moralise. This result having been assumed, on any or no evidence, it is then dilated upon, with a pleasure which there is no attempt to conceal, as increasing the difficulties of the Government. Now Mr. Samuelson, while he speaks of "the soil" being uncultivated owing to a long course of bad rule, never thinks of adding that, according to the testimony of the English consuls who had lived on the island, the number of acres brought under cultivation during the last few years had, despite drought and locusts, steadily increased, and that the style of agriculture had also improved. Nor does he admit what is notorious, that every new settlement costs labour and human life, as witness Scinde and Africa, until the peculiarities of the climate have been mastered. So the absolutely unprejudiced reader will probably conclude that the alternative epithets lavished on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might fairly have been applied by the Member for Frome to himself, and to the anti-English advocates who take a similar course.

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening in front of the pavilion, and on every Tuesday until further notice.

WOOL is being extensively imported into Kurrachee from the Khelat territory. Arrivals are daily taking place, numbering hundreds of camels at a time.

VAGRANTS.—John Conolly, John Kirby, and E. J. Cliffton were yesterday declared vagrants at the Police Courts, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Lower Mahim, on view of the body of a labourer who died from tetanus, the result of a wound on the left great toe, which was caused while working at the Empress Mill. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENCE.—A Hindoo, named Rowjee Suntoojee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of selling fifteen tolas of opium without a licence. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the opium to be confiscated.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Abraham and seven other European seamen of the British ship Lalla, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Captain L. Vance, the master of that vessel, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. The prisoners in their defence alleged that the ship was unseaworthy, and consequently declined to proceed to sea in the vessel. His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow, and ordered a survey of the vessel to be made in the meantime.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—We have very strange weather in Poona for the beginning of November; clouds and rain alternating with bright sunshine. We hear that there is a good deal of illness in the city, and also in Camp. The weather is most unusual and therefore likely to cause sickness. Some people are very glad of the rain for the *rubbee* crops.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDUSTAN, Captain N. W. Hasselwood, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Shinn.
For Brindisi—A Gentleman, Mr Bennie, Mr J Laudale, and Mr P S Fitzgerald.
For Venice—Mr Masotti and Capt W A Salmon.
For Aden—Rustomjee Byramjee.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending 30th Oct.

Benares, 29th October.—Flight of locusts done some damage. Rain needed for rabi.
Allahabad, 29th.—No rain.
Jhansi, 30th.—Kharif crops on light soils have suffered from drought. Rabi sowing in progress.
Agra, 29th.—No rain. Jaur, maeisa, and cotton have suffered from heat and drought, especially in west and south-west of district.
Meerut, 30th.—Prospects continue good.
Bareilley, 30th.—Prospects good.
Kumaum, 26th.—Settled fine. Ploughing and sowing going on everywhere.
Lucknow, 30th.—No rain. Prospects goods.
Sitapur, 30th.—No rain. Prospects continue good.
Fyzabad, 30th.—No rain in week. Sowings nearly finished.
Partabgarh, 28th.—Agricultural prospects good.
Summary.—Prospects generally continue good, but rain wanted in parts for the rabi.

A BABOO in Government service made application to a Railway officer for employment, who asked him why he was leaving Government service. He replied that he had had a little disagreement with his superior officer. Upon being further catechised as to the nature of the disagreement, he was asked if his superior officer treated him harshly, to which he replied that the sahib was somewhat hasty and in the habit of speaking sharply to him, but it was not on that account he was desirous of leaving; he did not mind any amount of verbal abuse, but there were certain relations which should exist between master and servant, and he could not dissever these relations that been very seriously interfered with by his superior officer. He was asked in what way they had been interfered with, "Does your sahib strike you?" "No." "Does he interfere with your religious ceremonies or customs?" "No." "Does he refuse you the usual Holidays?" "No." "Then, what has he done?" "He has refused to recommend the payment of my horse allowance, consequently there cannot exist that cordial and friendly spirit which should abound between a good master and a faithful servant."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

HIS HIGHNESS MIR ALI MORAD.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns from its Sukkur correspondent "that His Highness Mir Ali Moorad's affair is still going on privately—or rather secretly. It can, however, probably only last a few more days, as the Collector (Colonel Wallace) who is conducting the enquiry will shortly have to leave for the districts. Even when completed nothing much will be known of the result, as the whole of the proceedings will be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, who will of course transmit the same to Government to be dealt with as the necessities thereof require. It is, therefore, useless to speculate. Time alone will tell whether or no the Mir has been 'wise in his generation' or been trapped into lending himself to futile intrigue by a little exuberance of Oriental vanity, and a little more credulity than was good for him."

A KHANDANI ON FRONTIER POLICY.

A SMALL pamphlet on this subject, written in very good Hindustani, has been sent to us. The author is Janab Nawaub Shajeh-ul-Mulk Bahadar. This is the second political pamphlet which, during this year, has proceeded from his pen. To those who may have seen our review of the former pamphlet it is perhaps superfluous to state that in this there is no attempt at all to sketch out a frontier policy. In fact, from what we know of the writings of the author we doubt if he has a policy to expound. Of what then does the book consist? The Russians are well abused and the English are highly extolled. A narrative is given of the Russian advance in Central Asia, and the Amir is roundly rated for being such a fool as to listen to Russian advice. He is reminded that Roumania, after helping Russia, had to give up Bessarabis, but he is not informed of the fact that, owing to Russian help Roumania is now an independent State instead of being tributary to the Porte. Whether from ignorance or from design we do not know, but this pamphlet, as well as its predecessor, is not an accurate account of historic facts.

The most important part is towards the end, where the author denounces the Amir for proclaiming or threatening to proclaim a Jehad. "Hindustan," he says, "is protected by the justice and power of England from the bullying of Russia and the attacks of Kabul. In a little while the English will place the innocent prisoner Yakoob Khan on the throne. Pity, a thousand pities, that the Amir proclaims a Jihad against the Ally of the Khelph of Islam. Since England has undertaken the protectorate of Asia Minor, in accordance with what law can Jehad be proclaimed?" Certainly the foolish people who listen to the Amir will go like sheep to the slaughter." There is much more in the same strain. In vigorous language the Amir is bidden to remember that it is this England which defeated the French in India, and which can very soon settle him. All the readers, a delicate compliment to whose sagacity is in Oriental hyperbole paid, are urged to pay no attention to the Amir or what he orders.—*Madras Times.*

THE VICEROY'S CHALLENGE CUP.

THE following is the result of the shooting for the Viceroy's Challenge Cup by the members of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles. Five shots each at 200 and 500 yards.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	
Vol R W Senior	33434	33333	32
,, F Kitchen	34323	22433	29
Corpl H James	23443	02343	28
Serg Mr H W Loof	23343	33222	27
Bro Joseph	04322	23332	26
Corpl O Barlow	43322	33222	26
Sergt A Price	33433	04402	26
Lieut F Todd	34323	32023	25
Vol C P Sale	30332	22414	24
Vol Picottelly	32333	22033	24
Lieut B J White	33333	23003	23
Vol G Richards	23322	33230	23
Capt. H C Spyall	33334	00234	23
Vol J Russell	43303	30024	22
Qr Mr Sergt W H Hodge	20332	23230	20
Vol F B Corbett	00332	30304	18
,, H Parsons	30223	00203	15
,, G Richards	23322	00000	12

—*Himalaya Chronicle.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE local authorities treat the instructions of the Supreme Government in the matter of inserting advertisements in Indian newspapers with scant courtesy. Twice within eight months have orders come from Simla to Madras to make greater use of the local newspapers, but we see no signs of these orders whatever. In last Tuesday's *Fort St. George Gazette* we counted no fewer than thirty-six advertisements which, under the directions of the recent Resolution of the Government of India, ought to have been sent to the Madras newspapers. No notice whatever seems to be taken of the wishes of the supreme authorities in this matter. We were of opinion that in civil matters, as in others, orders were given to be obeyed, but with these instances before us there would seem to be different laws for different individuals. We hope these lines will catch the eye of the local authorities and procure amendment of conduct so as to render unnecessary on our part an appeal to the authority from whom the order issued to bring pressure to bear to secure attention and obedience to insurrections repeatedly given.—*Madras Times.*

THE INQUIRY INTO THE FAMINE ADMINISTRATION AT BUDAON.

(*Englishman*, Nov. 2.)

EVERY one will, we think, agree that the Government of the North-Western Provinces is acting strictly within its rights and is doing no more than the occasion demands, in directing the Commissioner of Rohilkhand to inquire into certain allegations made by a junior official in his replies to the inquiries of the Famine Commission with regard to the administration of famine relief in the Budaon district. What these allegations may have been we have not the means of knowing, the evidence given to the Famine Commissioners not having as yet been published. But the fact that a North-Western Provinces official has publicly made statements about his district in connection with the famine, which are sufficiently serious and sufficiently startling to demand a special inquiry, is curiously out of tune with the general tone of applause and self-congratulation which the organ of the official class in that Province has so resolutely maintained in its utterances on the subject. There are, then, even in the *Pioneer* admitted people, and those not the least well-informed, who do not concur in the belief that Sir George Couper's famine administration is the best on record. We await with interest the disclosures which this inquiry will involve as to the points on which Mr. Wyer considers the management of the famine to have been faulty. The district of Budaon was conspicuous even in Rohilkhand for the frightful mortality which prevailed throughout the early months of the year and the public have a good right to know all that officials on the spot can suggest as having conduced to so disastrous a result. We understand from the *Pioneer* that part of Mr. Wyer's accusation refers to the practice of flogging people who were driven by starvation to petty thefts of food. If this was the course pursued in Budaon, it is a curious branch of criminal statistics, to which too much publicity can scarcely be given. When mortality has risen to nine and ten times its normal height, the transgressions of famished wretches who steal a few handfuls of corn to keep body and soul together, will no doubt be an embarrassment to a paternal administration, but such a form of punishment, under such circumstances, sounds brutal, and we should like to know to what extent it was carried. Another of Mr. Wyer's allegations appears to have been that the collection of the winter instalments of the land revenue was carried on without sufficient regard to the exigencies of the occasion. As to this, we are much disposed to believe generally in the justice of the charge. It is known that no remissions or suspensions of any importance were conceded during the recent distress; it is known, too, that many excellent authorities regard such concession as among the first and best alleviations of famine-distress. The *Pioneer* hints that it is not Sir George Couper, but a still higher authority, that ought to be blamed for the undue strictness of the collection. But no such excuse can be for a moment allowed. The Government of India, in its financial capacity, of course considers and deprecates loss of revenue, whenever that loss can be possibly averted. It no doubt issues instructions to this effect, but it is for the local authority to construe these instructions in a reasonable, humane, and independent manner, and certainly never to exact revenue at the cost of severities which may entail widespread suffering or loss of human life. We know not how far Sir George Couper may have yielded improperly to pressure from above in exacting payments from a population so seriously impoverished as to be unable to make them. All that we wish to say at present is, that if the revenue assessments were enforced from the agricultural classes of Budaon at a moment when a failure of an entire harvest had plunged all classes into poverty, that must have aggravated the distress; and it will be in vain for the North-Western Government to endeavour to shelter itself behind the convenient screen of "superior orders."

INCIDENTS ARISING OUT OF THE FAILURE OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

(*Edinburgh Correspondent of the Madras Mail.*)

SOME of the individual stories of the collapse of the bank are interesting. Much indignation filled female breasts when the story went round that a young man who was to have been married the next day, drew back because the property of his ladylove consisted of shares in the City Bank. It is not said that he refused to have any more to do with her, but only that he desired the engagement to be postponed. And no one can doubt he was right, for as a husband he would have been liable for his wife's debts, and both have been ruined; whereas if they wait until the liquidator of the bank has stripped the lady to the bone, and granted her a discharge, they will then be free to marry, and the man's property at least will be safe. There was a Free Church Minister who had given up his Church, owing to impaired health, and had received a farewell presentation to his flock. They had wanted him only for a temporary separation, and had provided for his absence, but his advisers had considered a total retirement would be best. The arrangements were just on the eve of completion when the bank crash came. The little congregation had to look on and weep, and at once the congregation reverted to the original proposal, the resignation was withdrawn, and the minister goes on temporary leave, having a livelihood secured to him. Unfortunately he had sold off his house furniture, but that can doubtless be remedied. Some good stories are told about sharp practice on the morning when notice to close the bank was wired throughout the kingdom. There was a sudden block of the wires, for some thousands of messages were strown in in the morning, when the staff was light at the head offices. Every bank in Scotland telegraphed to each of its agencies, and of course the City of Glasgow had to instruct its agents not to open their doors. It is alleged that at one town the manager did not think it fair to his own bank to do that the branch was opened as usual; and as the Postmaster there had some money on deposit, he sent off a messenger to draw the money, sending the "wire" to shut the doors by the slower messenger. At Inverness, the order to the agent was very late of reaching him, and it is supposed a whisper of what was wrong had reached other people sooner, for several thousand pounds of deposit money were drawn out by cheque before the agent got the telegram instructing him to shut his doors.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

PRINCE BISMARCK ON SOCIALISM.

THE following is a full report of the powerful speech delivered by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag, on Oct. 9, on the occasion of the second reading of his bill for the repression of Socialism. Briefly replying to the attacks of Herr Sonnemann, and the insinuations contained in his organ, the *Frankfort Gazette*, Prince Bismarck alluded to the remarks touching upon his connection with English journalists, and proceeded to a consideration of the subject under discussion, commenting as follows:

In adverting upon the first article of the project of law, I will avail myself of the latitude permitted by our esteemed president, and revert to a general consideration of the subject, touching incidentally upon other provisions contained in the measure before the Reichstag. On the occasion of the first reading of the Bill, I already indicated that I would willingly further any endeavour made with the positive object of improving the condition and prospects of the artisan class with a regard to the increase of their pay or the curtailment of their hours of labour. Any association tending to achieve this purpose would be encouraged and aided. Such organisations, with a definite and positively defined end in view, are by no means new in Germany. They have existed for upwards of 500 years, and have been throughout that period characterised by the same activity as they now manifest. From the commencement of the fourteenth century downwards they have furnished us abundantly with examples of what we now-a-days denominate strikes. These combinations of journeymen, workmen, and apprentices, in the modern signification of these respective designations, against their employers were of frequent occurrence, and were carried on between the antagonistic interests with varying success. There were always, however, in these instances certain objects to be accomplished and definite demands to be insisted upon. The idea, however, of grasping at what lies utterly above and beyond the respective trade organisations, to preach a communism of property, to undermine a belief in God and the Monarchy, never occurred to them. The dispute concerned itself with the material interests of the handicrafts and went the even tenor of its way. Even during the excesses characterising the contest between the peasantry and the nobles respect for person and property was maintained. Demands were made for the dismantling of fortresses and castles, the delivery of weapons of war and fire-arms was insisted upon, and the dismissal of retainers was almost compulsory. These, however, were all measures of precaution and safety; no attempt was even remotely contemplated to attack the property of the nobles. If I sought to define which among the associations now under consideration the Federal Governments determine to oppose and which maintain—if they will permit to exist, I should class among the latter those having positive objects in view, and under the former include such societies as profess negative principles only. Should a Democratic or socialist combination come forth and define its object positively as tending to improve the condition of the working classes, then I will at the least take into well-intentioned and favourable consideration these projects, and shall not even be affrighted by expectations manifested of aid from the State to accomplish this in order to help those who are really desirous to help themselves. This, however, does not appertain to my department, and already go into this subject, but I again repeat that any rationally conceived attempt, positive and clear, to ameliorate the position our artisans will be favourably received and submitted with good will to the consideration of the Reichstag. What, however, is the aspect of affairs in this respect to-day. A pure negation is combined with the principle of destruction; and no one seems to possess the remotest idea as to what roof is to cover us after the present thatch is torn away. My memory during the last eleven years cannot recall a single instance wherein the democratic professors have favoured us with an indication of their positive aims. I think though I understand the cause of this abnegation on the part of those who would overthrow all. They do not know themselves what they really desire and are conscious, not possessing the favoured philosopher's stone, of their utter inability to perform the promises with which they delude the people. I do not believe if any of my hearers, owing to illness, had sufficient time to peruse the famous legend of the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," who covered his countenance from the gaze of the vulgar. No sooner was the veil rent from before him, but a face whose horrid hideousness appalled was disclosed to view. Such a veiled prophet is the phantom Socialism, which a large proportion of our generally well-disposed working classes have elected to worship. They have never seen the countenance of the monster, and if any of them will start back in horror, or find only the features of a corpse. That the advocates of these doctrines of Communism, never clearly enunciated, should have succeeded in implanting their principles among the dissatisfied and discontented is scarcely to be considered at. Among our countrymen the ability to read is more general than either in France or England. The capability to understand and assimilate what is read is probably less than in either of these countries. According, then, to these Democratic Socialists scoffingly and derisively describe to these unlearned classes—who can read, but are not able to judge—those things they have been accustomed to regard with reverence and sanctity, in reverence and sanctity they assert that all contained in our motto, "With God for King and Fatherland," is deliberately untrue and false: when they inculcate that the belief in God and in the Monarchy, the attachment to Fatherland and faith in the family bond, respect for possession, and inheritance of what we gain for our children, is a swindle, a hollow phrase, and a mockery: when such misrepresentations are wilfully made to a semi-cultivated individual of the class I alluded to, it is surely not to be urged in our favour, so far that, with fist down hammering, he cries, "Accursed be hope! Accursed be faith! and accursed ed above all things be patience!" A poor, deluded, naked wretch, what remains for him then but a wild hunt after such sensual indulgence as shall render his torpid senses, if not gentlemen, busily employed as I am, and comfortably situated as I am, were I possessed of such convictions as the miserable individuals I sketch, I would not wish for another day's life once I no longer enjoyed what the poet has designated "Faith in God and a better hereafter."

Portraying at some length the causes which have since 1870 induced such a remarkable development of Socialism in Germany, the orator pointed out the great danger, attributing it mainly to peculiarities of the German character and constitution, which combined to render the German soil a fruitful recipient of the mischievous principles inculcated by the professors of Communism. The Chancellor then drew a comparison between the effective method the French had employed when shooting off-hand the Communists at Paris, and contrasted this with the patience and lenity which had characterised the proceedings of the German authorities in dealing with the Socialistic propagandists. He pointed out the magnitude of the danger existing, adverting upon the fact that in Berlin alone there were upwards of 60,000 Socialists well organised and possessed of ample means. He regarded the measure to be adopted as one tending to repress principally the professed agitators, who undertook the occupation of democratic agitators as other men embark in business or engage in speculation. These men constituted the backbone of the movement which it was absolutely necessary should be broken. Once the demagogues who inspired the Communistic sentiments were under control, the split of the respective organisations would speedily follow. Condemning the condition of parties in the Reichstag, he called upon the three patriotic parties, whose aid he required to ensure the adoption of the bill, to accord the Government their votes and support, and in addition to place full confidence in the executive for whom he spoke—a confidence which the Chancellor trusted would not be misplaced, but would endeavour to deserve by a prudent and considerate use of the powers conferred upon them by the measure under consideration. In conclusion Prince Bismark indicated the ultimate motive animating him beyond even the passing of his measure against the Socialists, was a sincere desire to see the three great parties who supported the Government firmly united in a reliable phalanx, capable of resisting any storms to which the German Empire might be exposed.

LORD DUFFERIN ON RELIGIOUS FEUDS.

REPLYING to an address to presented him in Toronto on September 26 by the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, Lord Dufferin said:—"I am well aware of the useful nature of the task which you have set yourselves and of the broad and liberal spirit in which you execute it, and it is, therefore, to you, and through you, to the rest of our Irish fellow-countrymen in Canada, that I feel irresistibly compelled to convey a last and parting entreaty. No one could have

high dividends the fundamental principles of safety are lost sight of. Like people in a humbler sphere of life those who have charge of millions of public money hide away the bad debts and hope something may turn up to enable them to get rid of the bill without having to make it known. It is all a question of management. Whether the particular point in which this or that bank may err be one of deposits, imprudent acceptances, discounting bad bills, or what not, so long as there is not the courage to refuse deposits at interest which cannot be profitably employed, or to reduce the dividend to a figure which is consistent with the proved legitimate earnings of the institution, there will be in the future as in the past inevitable failure, and the ruin and misery which follows in its train.

HOW LONG?

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—Would the military authorities in any country tolerate for a single moment its officers or subordinates plotting and addressing its ranks in favour of the enemy?

Would any commercial house allow its representatives to be constantly extolling its opponent's wares in preference to its own, and ever and anon going over to that opponent?

Can then, the rulers of the Protestant Church of England be so deficient in the right principles of action as to quietly allow one of its teachers thus to address its members? Are the Bishops slumbering while this treason is hatching?

The extract is from "Essays on the Reunion of Christendom," by the Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L., with an introductory essay by Dr. Pusey.

(Extracted from "A Solemn Warning against Cuddesdon College," by C. P. Golightly, M. A.)

"The marvel is that Roman Catholics, whatever their views may be, do not see the wisdom of aiding us to the utmost. We are doing for England that which they cannot do. We are teaching men to believe that God is to be worshipped under the form of bread, and they are learning a lesson from us which they have refused to learn from the Roman teachers, who have been among us for the last 300 years. We are teaching men to endure willingly the pain of confession, which is an intense trial to the reserved Anglo-Saxon nature, to believe that a man's 'I absolve thee' is the voice of God. How many English Protestants have Roman priests brought to confession compared with the Anglican clergy? On any hypothesis we are doing their work."

Words of mine could only weaken the intense indignation that must be felt at this gross treachery. I will conclude as I began. "HOW LONG?"

South Kensington, Oct. 5.

MAGAZINING A LA MODE.*

IT is as hopeless a task to attempt to review the magazines as to review an encyclopædia, and for much the same reason. They have no unity, their contents are in fact independent and heterogeneous products of many minds; they are as various as creation itself. The present is threshed out in all its aspects by these writers; the past is surveyed in a series of dramatic contrasts; the future is not hidden from the magazinist's gaze. He can look beyond the tomb equally well, whether he has the eye of faith or infidelity. With the one he catches a glimpse of the beatific vision; with the other he descries nothingness and annihilation. While ecclesiastics and secularists settle between them the question of the immortality of the soul at a dreary 'symposium,' a third party in no fluid more exhilarating than ink, and no solid more appetising than paper, the statesmen of the day harangue the world on public affairs from the platform of the review or unfold their scheme of policy in the pages of a magazine. The conductors of these organs of national thought and culture may be compared to men perpetually engaged in the supervision of a game of intellectual ninepins. When periodical literature of this kind was first established amongst us, the great object was to invest each particular candidate for popular favour with some solidarity and harmony of its own. Many different tunes were played, but it was possible for one and the same person to admire each and to agree with all. A taste for the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ' did not stand in the way of a genuine appreciation of the Opium Eater. The political reader of the most orthodox expositions of Toryism one month knew very well that he would not be scandalised by reading a chapter from the gospel of Whiggism in the same periodical next month. *Blackwood* is the only magazine which, having survived to the present day, remains true to its old traditions. *Fraser*, which can only be said to have survived in the sense that the wrecked and broken constitution is a survival of a once vigorous manhood, is as much the shuttlecock of mediocrities and obscurities as the *Nineteenth Century* is of men who speak with some degree of authority and knowledge. Even *Blackwood* has been compelled to moderate the fanaticism of its ancient loyalty. It has practically abjured the belief that the Tories can do no wrong and the Whigs no good. It even makes a show of occasionally assuming something like a judicial tone, and in the current number it has a couple of articles, 'New Routes to India' and the 'Eastern Prospect,' which have really very little trace of the Conservative *rabies*. As much may be said for the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. Like *Blackwood*, they still take the standpoint of their party, but they do not exclude the corrective light of experience, even when that comes from another quarter of the political heaven. Five-and twenty years ago there was scarcely a page in any one of these three periodicals which did not breathe the most furious spirit of partisan bigotry. This quality has ceased to be a recommendation, and though the *Edinburgh* scarcely condescends to study the graces of popularity, the *Quarterly* and *Blackwood* have recognised the fact that for the future they must depend for success more upon the merits of their articles than their expressed devotion to the political tenets of their school. Even thus it may be anticipated that neither *Blackwood* nor the *Quarterly* will be able to continue the present practice of anonymity for an indefinite period. Both are really conducted, like the *Fortnightly* and the *Nineteenth Century*, on the 'starring' principle. Thus the great feature in the current number of *Blackwood* is the exceedingly clever 'New Ordeal,' and it is as well known who writes the 'New Ordeal' as it was who wrote 'Irene McGillicaddy.' The most Conservative of magazines may find it impossible to resist the growing demand for the publication of names; and the innovation of the *Fortnightly* and the *Nineteenth Century* will sooner or later become the accepted practice of *Blackwood*.

The results of this new departure in the history of magazines have been to revolutionise the position of magazine editors, and to exercise some very remarkable influences over the whole literary profession. It is no longer the editor's business to discover rising talent. His great object is to angle successfully for well-known names. He is a sort of club and drawing-room *impresario*. He fishes for introductions to men of mark; button-holes them at receptions; sits next to them, if he can, at dinner; crosses the Atlantic, if necessary; and displays as much ubiquitous and irrepressible energy as the debt collector of a firm whose wages are his percentage on paid accounts. He is the conductor of a kind of cabinet of curiosities, the responsible manager of a menagerie into which he is expected to collect as many lions, and to make them roar as loudly as possible. It is simply a speculation in the drawing power of the names of men who are well before the public. It does not want that kind of discrimination and literary judgment on which the old school of editors prided themselves, but just that acuteness of mental vision, that knowledge of the public pulse, which is displayed by the lessee of a paying theatre. It is the art more of Barnum than of Macvey Napier. Our editor has only to play the part of showman, to hold his tongue, draw up the curtain, and let his distinguished marionettes find voice for themselves. This at once demands more cleverness and cunning, and infinitely less literary aptitude, than was once wanted in the magazine editor. What is true of the editor is true in some degree of his contributors. So long as the writer's name is known—so long as he is Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Lowe, or Professor Huxley, or Mr. Grant Duff; the hero of the latest sensation, the victim of the newest scandal, the last traveller who has thrashed his niggers to death, or the first who has discovered vegetation at a height at which vegetation was previously believed to be impossible—so long as the writer belongs to one or other of these classes, and knows what to say, it matters very little how he says it. When Boswell asked whether he would be justified in throwing over an invitation from a man of letters to dine with a duke, Johnson answered, 'Sir, the man of letters would think more of you for dining with the duke.' A duke would certainly draw more effectively in a magazine than a mere *litterateur* who was a commoner. Mr. Matthew Arnold and Mr. Frederic Harrison, under the present despotism of snobbishness, would not find as many readers as the Prince of Wales or a popular peer in the enjoyment of his Royal Highness's friendship. Mr. Gladstone does not write nearly so much as Mr. John Morley; but the member for Greenwich when he proses about the 'slicing of Hector' will be read by ten persons for every one who studies Mr. Morley's 'Economic Address.' Though it is becoming increasingly difficult and untrue to speak of a distinct literary class in England, there are still a certain number of persons who gain their livelihood exclusively from the work of their pen, and a system of magazine literature based upon the notoriety of its contributors tends to keep these persons outside the pages in which noblemen and ex-Cabinet Ministers disport themselves. Another consideration suggests itself. As magazines grow in importance, and the magazine public increases, it would not be surprising if the importance of the House of Commons displayed a tendency to diminish. When public men can speak to a larger audience than even through the columns of the daily papers they command, and have themselves—as they cannot have in the daily papers—reported in full, they will display less anxiety to get into Parliament, and when there find themselves less frequently, in Lord Beaconsfield's phrase, 'on their legs.'

While the tendency is thus more and more for magazine editors to confine themselves to the task of securing contributors who will have a sensational attraction for the public, there is another tendency which a casual study of the contents of the magazines for this or any other month will reveal. Their literary character and interest are qualities perpetually diminishing, and the line of demarcation between them and the newspapers of the day grows rapidly fainter. The magazinist is for ever trenching on the domain of the journalist. This attempt to carry the war into the enemy's country is indeed the magazinist's revenge for the journalist's aggression. The daily and weekly newspapers have caused the fortunes of several monthly periodicals to wane, by treating in their columns subjects which the magazinist had hitherto been accustomed to consider peculiarly his own. A stray literary study, such as Mr. Saintsbury's article in the *Fortnightly* for October on Alexandre Dumas, or Mr. Hewett's review of Barry Cornwall in the *Nineteenth Century*, makes its appearance; but the great bulk of the articles are on pure contemporary events, political, scientific, and religious. Life was never more intense than it is now, its interests never more completely circumscribed by the horizon of the events of the immediate present. Even the public, which has leisure to read the new magazines, has an insuperable disinclination to be led away from the affairs of its own epoch. Under such conditions as these—when we are all of us in such hot haste, and all possessed so entirely by a sense of the absorbing significance of what is taking place around—it is not to be expected that the spirit of the poet should find a congenial home in the magazines, by more than the time generally should be favourable to the practical cultivation of the Muse's gifts. One remarkable exception—perhaps we should say two exceptions—to this may be met with in the magazines for the present month. Mr. A. C. Lyall contributes, in the shape of a soliloquy placed in the mouth of a Rajput chief of the old school,* It is a poem which should have a special interest for English readers at the present time, and which will call them more fully into sympathy with Indian feeling than manuals and histories. The second list of verses of which we speak is from the pen of Mr. George Meredith—too seldom heard of now in the world of active authorship—and is published in *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is called 'Love in the Valley,' and is a curious combination of images, themselves attractive, forcible, and even beautiful, and metrical clumsiness and harshness. It would be difficult to find a happier description of the wantonly reckless exuberance of girlhood given in lines more uncouth than in this stanza:—

"Heartless she is as the shadow in the meadows,
Flying to the hills on a blue and breezy noon.
No, she is athirst and drinking up the wonder
Earth to her is young as the ship of the new moon.
Deals she an unkindness, 'tis but her rapid measure,
Even as in a dance; and her smile can hurt no less:
Like the swinging May-cloud that pelts the flowers with hailstones
Off a sunny border, she was made to bruise and bless."

—*World.*

* The October magazines: *Fortnightly Review*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Contemporary Review*, *Cornhill Magazine*, &c.

VESUVIUS.

THE *Times'* Correspondent writes from Naples, September 29:—"For the last two or three days, according to Professor Palmieri's report, the activity of the mountain has much diminished and the sismic instruments have been quieter. At the time of the new moon there was an increase of activity, as is always the case, as we shall witness, no doubt, at the time of full moon; but the mountain pursues its regular course, except at these seasons, and some little time must elapse before what the world calls an eruption will occur. Of what character it will be it is impossible to say precisely, but appearances indicate that it will be a lava eruption—presenting indeed a most brilliant spectacle, but unaccompanied by those horrors which marked the eruptions of 1854 1861, and 1872. I witness'd them all three, and cannot sympathize with the almost joyous expectation of numbers of persons who are looking forward to another as a kind of festive scene. During that of 1854 our houses rocked and we spent the night in the streets. A slight increase of the movement would have brought the houses about our ears, and this at intervals lasted for two days and two nights. Those who were killed in the provinces amounted to many thousands, as I reported to you at the time, and among the English residents and visitors a subscription was raised, which was distributed in the Basilicata by an English committee. In 1871 Torre del Greco was partially destroyed—I believe for the tenth or eleventh time. Yet, though the whole population fled, all soon returned, rebuilt their houses, and are now living at the base of the mountain as careless and thoughtless of danger as the animals around them. The eruption of 1872 was most terrific; darkness was on the face of the land. Upwards of 200 persons were destroyed on the mountain, many of whom were brought past me as I stood at Resina scorched and skinned alive. No one who has ever witnessed any such disaster will look forward to it with any pleasure. It is an awful spectacle, and even a lava eruption must awaken sympathy for those who watch the burning flood destroying their land and their house-hold gods. It is to be hoped that the eruption which is now pending will be limited to this, but, as Professor Palmieri observes, it is impossible to say how it will terminate. The agents are all unseen, but appearances indicate that it will not be of so disastrous a character as any one of the three I have named. After a week of about as bad weather as we could have had, the sky is again of a spotless blue, and a gentle north wind scarcely crisps the sea. Few foreigners have come as yet, and there is, as usual, a strong desire to make capital out of Vesuvius. With the glass at 70 we are congratulated on having such a delicious cool temperature; and it is delicious after having been baked with a temperature of 94. A heavy column rises from the mountain, but for the last two nights I have not seen even the reflection of the lava on the sky."

RECOLLECTIONS OF WRITERS.*

(Athenæum.)

. . . The five authors from whom letters are printed in this volume were all, if we except Miss Lamb, somewhat effusive letter writers, a character which harmonizes with the tone of the book itself, thus tending to create a certain impression of monotony, and of rather prepense and resolute cordiality. Many of the letters, however, are in all ways worthy of the reputation of the men, and of hearty cherishing by their admirers. Those of Dickens relate principally to his amateur-theatrical tours, in which Mrs. Clarke bore a part, enacting Dame Quickly and another character. Mrs. Clarke's knowledge of Dickens was not restricted to this tour, but her reminiscences for the most part hover round it, and this with exuberant demonstrations of delight which may somewhat pall upon a reader of the present day, rightly apt to regard this episode in Dickens's career as a rather subsidiary matter. A fac simile is given of a letter addressed by the great humourist to Mrs. Clarke in 1848, signed with the names of eight of his stage characters, with a stage nickname, and with his own proper appellative as well. The handwriting of the various signatures is ingeniously diversified.

Our authors strongly insist that the charges of intemperance which have been brought against Lamb and Jerrold are untrue. We gladly record their testimony and leave it to others who may be able to speak from personal knowledge not less ample than that of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, to say whether they can acquiesce in this vindication.

As a good specimen of the style may be subjoined a passage describing Jerrold's manner as a master of wittieism:—

"Jerrold would perceive the germ of a retort before you had well begun to form your sentence, and would bring it forth in full blossom the instant you had done speaking. He had a way of looking straight in the face of one to whom he dealt a repartee, and with an expression of eye that seemed to ask appreciation of the point of the thing he was going to say, thus depriving it of personality or illnature. It was as if he called upon its object to enjoy it with him, rather than to resent its sharpness. Here was a peculiar compression with a sudden curve or lift up of the lip that showed his own sense of the fun of the thing he was uttering, while his glance met his interlocutor's with a firm unflinching roguery and an unfaltering drollery of tone that had none of the sidelong furtive look and irritating tone of usual utterers of mere rough retorts. When an acquaintance came up to him and said, Why, Jerrold, I hear you said my wife was like the ace of clubs,' Jerrold returned, 'No, I didn't; but now I look at it, I see it is very like.' The question of the actual resemblance was far less present to his mind than the neatness of his own turn upon the complainant. So with a repartee which he repeated to us himself as having made on a particular occasion, evidently relishing the comic audacity, and without intending a spark of insolence. When the publisher of *Bentley's Miscellany* said to Jerrold, 'I had some doubts about the name I should give the magazine I thought at one time of calling it *The Wit's Miscellany*.' 'Well,' was the rejoinder, 'but you needn't have gone to the other extremity.' Knowing Jerrold, we feel that, had the speaker been the most brilliant genius that ever lived, the retort would have been the same, the patness having once entered his brain. He would drop his witticism like strewed flowers as he went on talking, lavishly, as one who possessed countless store; yet always with that glance of enjoyment in them himself, and of challenging your sympathetic relish for them in return, which acknowledges the truth of the Shakespearian axiom, 'A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it.' He illustrated his conversation, as it were, by these wit-blossoms cast in by the way. Speaking of a savage, biting critic, Jerrold said, 'Oh, yes, he 'll review the book as an east wind reviews an apple tree.' Of an actress who thought inordinately well of herself he said, 'She's a perfect whitlow of vanity' and of a young writer who brought out his first raw specimen of authorship Jerrold said, 'He is like a man taking his self down his shop shutters before he has any goods to sell.'

We conclude with two other extracts. The first refers to Keats in his relation to the surgical profession:—

"In one of our conversations, about this period, I alluded to his position at St. Thomas's Hospital coasting and reconnoitring as it were, for the purpose of discovering what progress he was making in his profession; which I had taken for granted had been in the direction, and not one chosen for him. The total absorption, therefore, of every other mood of his mind than that of imaginative composition, which had now evidently encompassed him, induced me, from a kind motive, to inquire what was his bias of action for the future; and with that transparent candour which formed the main spring of his rule of conduct, he at once made no secret of his inability to sympathize with the science of anatomy, as a main pursuit in life; for one of the expressions that he used, in describing his unfitness for its mastery, was perfectly characteristic. He said, in illustration of his argument, 'The other day, for instance, during the lecture, there came a sunbeam into the room, and with it a whole troop of creatures floating in the ray: and I was off with them to Oberon and fairland.' And yet, with all his self-styled unfitness for the pursuit, I was afterwards informed that at his subsequent examination he displayed an amount of acquirement which surprised his fellow-students, who had scarcely any other association with him than that of a cheerful, crotchety rhymester. He once talked with me, upon my complaining of stomachic derangement, with a remarkable decision of opinion, describing the functions and actions of the organ with the clearness and, as I presume, technical precision of an adult practitioner; casually illustrating the comment, in his characteristic way, with poetical imagery: the stomach, he said, being like a brood of callow nestlings (opening his capacious mouth) yearning and gaping for sustenance; and, indeed, he merely exemplified what should be, if possible, the 'stock in trade' of every poet, viz., to know all that is to be known, 'in the heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth.'"

The second is the letter in which Leigh Hunt introduced the widowed Mary Shelley to Mr. Vincent Novello and his family:—

"Albaro, July 24th, 1823.

"My dear Novello,—Mary Wollstonecraft's daughter brings you this letter. I know you would receive her with all your kindness and respect for that designation alone; but there are a hundred other reasons why you will do so, including her own extraordinary talents (which, at the same time, no woman can be less obtrusive with), the pleasure you will find in her society, and last not least, her love of music and regard for a certain professor of ditto—but I have spoken of this introduction already. I do not send you a long letter, for reasons given in the same place; but I trust it will be as good as a long letter in its returns to me, because I see you the example of writing a short one when you cannot do more. How I envy Mary Shelley the power of taking you all by the hands and joining your kind-hearted circle! But I am there very often myself, I assure you; invisible, it is true, and behind the curtain: but it is possible, you know, to be behind a curtain and yet be very intensely present besides. But do not let any one consider Mary S. in the light of a Blue, of which she has a great horror, but as an unaffected person, with her faults and good qualities like the rest of us; the former extremely corrected by all she has seen and endured, the latter inclining her, like a wise and kind being, to receive all the consolation which the good and the kind can give her. She will be grave with your gravities and laugh as much as you please with your merriments. For the rest, she is as quiet as a mouse and will drink in as much Mozart and Paesiello as you choose to afford her, with an enjoyment that you might take for a Quaker's, unless you could contrive one day to put her into a state of pain, when she will immediately grow as eloquent and say as many fine pleasurable things as she can discourse in a novel. God bless you, dear Novello. From Florence I shall send you some music, especially what you wanted in Rome. From this place I can send you nothing except a ring of my hair, which you must wear for the sake of your affectionate friend,

L. H."

* By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. With Letters of Charles Lamb, &c. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and quality we can produce excellent quality in Finest
Patent Elastic Dress Boots	
Barade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf	
Palmoral Boots	
Button Boots	25s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Present possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels	7s. 0d. and 8s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)

HYGEIA BOOTS.

A LADY'S WALKING BOOT.

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. & B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

P. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.

RESERVED FUNDS—£325,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£750,000
RESERVE FUND .....£151,560 10s.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND, | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

MONEY REMITTED,

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal

Interest wil be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do, do, 12 do, do, 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCIS AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice ..... per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.

(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and Agents for RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it if arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter or an inch.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS.

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and vice versa.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1840, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. R. CHILTON, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for all cases of nervous debility.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
Sole Agents.
6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Taks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
ailway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaun State Railway.
Amrooti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hadras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nelgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Arialoor, Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back,
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
Indian Navigation Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Routes to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins,
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Sycylla Hotel; and Messrs. Aimaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Curseejee Dossabhoy.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.